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The End.

The rich man at morning looked over his lands,
All bright in the gold of their harvest pride:
He counted the plenty that came to his hands,
But he saw not the angel who stood at his side!
For death waits not, though riches increase:
And the sordid may trust in treasures that cease,
But their boast must end in mourning.

Quoth he, "The wealth of my fair fields teeming,
I will hoard, and eat while the years roll on:
And I'll build broader barns"—but a voice broke his dreaming.
And his flush'd cheek with terror turned haggard and wan.
For death waits not, though riches increase,
And the hope that flatters a miser's peace
Is the hope that ends in mourning.

That night, still and cold, in the silence dim
Of his stately chamber the rich man lay;
And his barns, and his harvests, what are they to him?
And whose was his wealth when his soul fled away?
For death waits not, though riches increase,
Nor the gold of the miser can buy him release,
When the day of his doom comes in mourning.

—*Theron Brown.*

The Belle of the Bakery.

It was not one of your common bakeries. It was a very genteel bakery, indeed, with a solid plate-glass window, and "Parties and Weddings Supplied" gilded in sprawling letters across the front. The floor was of chequered marble, and the walls were frescoed with peacock feathers and half-open fans. And Mrs. Biggs knew nothing at all about "the business," but came in and out of a private door, and Miss Edelgitha, her daughter, was taking lessons on the piano, and in arrasene work, and read D'Israeli's novels.

As for Mr. Biggs himself, he was invisible half the day in the subterranean region, whence he would occasionally emerge with a very red face, and hair and whiskers powdered with flour.

"They ain't nothin' like the master's eye," Mr. Biggs would observe, with a noble disregard of grammar, which was peculiarly aggravating to Edelgitha, his daughter.

Then there was Mary—"Polly," as Mr. Biggs called her. Mary Biggs had come to visit Edelgitha, and be educated with her, when the sudden death of her father left her unprovided for, and all but friendless.

"She's most educated, ain't she?" said Mr. Biggs. "Del 'll put her through and make a teacher of her, eh, wife?"

"Pray, Mr. Biggs, don't go to putting such nonsense into the child's head!" said Mrs. Biggs. "It's a deal too expensive, and it will be three years at least before she will be qualified to teach. And we can't board and clothe her all that time. Let her go down into the bakery and help you. You were complaining only yesterday of being short of hands."

"But it's most a pity, ain't it?" said Mr. Biggs, who was a kind-hearted soul. "Such a bright, smart little creetur as Polly is."

"Pshaw!" said Mrs. Biggs. "You want bright, smart creatures, don't you?"

"But I somehow calculated to give Polly the same advantages as Edelgitha," urged the baker, wriggling like an uneasy eel.

"Then you calculated entirely without your host," observed Mrs. Biggs, tartly. "We are not Rothschilds, and Signor Caracoli charges eighty dollars a quarter; and I've spoken to a French mam'selle about daily lessons in conversation at a dollar a-piece. Besides"—with a sudden change of base—"Mary was telling me, only yesterday, that she pined for something to do. She has always been used to such an active life."

So Mary, in her black calico dress, with the mist of tears still heavy on her eyelids, went down into the work-rooms, to help her uncle.

She was a brisk, efficient girl, who had what Uncle Biggs called "a level business head." She was a good accountant, and kept the books below stairs: and once in awhile she amused herself with making up a pile of dainty, snow-white meringues, or a batch of old-fashioned doughnuts, for the store. It was lonely down there, to be sure, among the busy workmen, and she sighed at times when she heard her Cousin Edelgitha practicing the scales.

"It is very ungrateful of me," she said to herself. "I ought to be glad and thankful to help good Uncle Biggs."

And it never occurred either to Mary or her uncle that if she hadn't been so very much prettier than Edelgitha she never would have been banished to the basement of the bakery.

"Edelgitha must marry rich," said Mrs. Biggs. "We have prepared her to adorn any station; and Mr. Lilburne, certainly was very attentive when he met her at the private view of the picture gallery. I really think he likes Edelgitha."

"He's a queer old fish!" said the baker, meditatively.

"But he's rich," said Mrs. Biggs.

"Well, then, let's ask him to supper, and leave him and Edelgitha alone together afterward?" suggested Mr. Biggs. "That is, if she likes him."

"Biggs, don't be a goose!" said the lady, irritably. "You haven't a soul above one of your own flour-barrels—no, nor you won't never have."

So Mr. Biggs retired, and gave his whole attention to the checking off of a load of St. Louis flour, which was being delivered at the alley-door.

Mary Biggs had come up into the store to whisper one of her uncle's messages to the stylish young woman behind the counter, when a servant-girl hurried in and emptied about a peck of little, flat, brown cakes on the glass top of the show-case.

"Mr. Lilburne's compliments, miss," said she; "and they're trash!"

"What!" said the shopwoman.

"Mr. Lilburne's compliments; and they're trash!" repeated the maid. "He said they wasn't ginger-snaps at all; they was only lard and molasses. He wanted the kind his mother used to bake, of Saturday mornings. The very first one he tasted he threw on the floor."

"Well," remarked the shopwoman, tossing her head, "if our ginger-snaps don't suit the gentleman, then it's impossible to suit him. That's all!"

"He's been sick, you know," said the maid-servant, apologetically. "And he's just getting better, and his appetite's dreadful uncertain, and Mrs. Pugsley—my missus—she thought she was sure to tempt him with these 'ere. 'Ginger-snaps!' said he. 'Just what I've been a-longin' for. My mother used to bake 'em for me, when I was a child. Yes, Mrs. Pugsley,' said he, 'you may order 'em for me.' But," with a mild sigh, "missus might ha' known they wouldn't suit. Nothin' suits when a gen'leman's just off a sick bed."

"Is it Mr. Lilburne?" said Mary. "Oh, I remember him. He came here once, and went to sleep while Edelgitha was singing, 'Oh, Summer Night!' I liked him. He talked to me about the country. He knew all about calves and chickens, and cranberry swamps and robins'-nests. Does he like ginger-snaps? I'll make some for him. I know an old-fashioned receipt that is always good. Come here to-morrow, my good girl," to the maid, "and I'll have some ready for you. Poor Mr. Lilburne! I'm sorry he's sick!"

The smart shopwoman stared as superciliously as Liszt or Chopin might have done if a village bugler had volunteered to them the first principles of music.

A country-girl, like that, expect to compete with "Biggs's Celebrated Bakery!" Well, really, the shopwoman did't know what the world was coming to.

But little Polly hurried down stairs again to where Mr. Biggs, all powdered with flour, was laying down the law to some of his satellites.

"Ginger, my dear?" said he. "And flour? What you like—what you like! As I was telling you, Johnson, a barrel of prime flour has to be humored. You can't drive it. Flour is flour, and must be handled accordingly."

* * * * * *

Mr. Leonidas Lilburne, stalking uneasily about his sick-room, and anathematizing the sluggish current of the hours, was secretly making up his mind to get married.

"After a man has once been sick in a boarding-house," he said to himself, "he's a fool if he don't look around for a home of his own. I am forty next month. It's high time I was thinking of settling in life— Eh, who's there?"

"It's me, sir, please!" said Mrs. Pugsley—"with some ginger-snaps."

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Lilburne. "Fling 'em out of the window! Give 'em to the dogs! I don't want any more of your city humbugs!"

"But please, sir, these are quite different!" Mrs. Pugsley coaxed—"made by a young woman from the country, as works in Mr. Biggs' bakery. And I was to ask, would you be so very good as only to taste 'em?"

"Oh, yes, I'll taste them!" said Mr. Lilburne, sarcastically. "It's no trouble to poison myself, just to oblige people!"

And Mrs. Pugsley, entering with an apprehensive air, put the plate of round, golden cakelets on the table.

"I really think, sir," said she, "if you would only taste them—"

"Hum! ha!" said Mr. Lilburne. "These are quite a different article! These are the kind my old mother used to turn out! They're ambrosia—they're food for the gods! Who made them, I say?"

"I—I don't know, sir, I'm sure," said Mrs. Pugsley, rather discomfited by this direct address. "Some young person in Mr. Biggs' bakery."

"Order a carriage!" said Mr. Lilburne—"and bring me my sable-trimmed overcoat at once! I'll go and see that young woman. I don't believe there is another person on the American continent that can make ginger-snaps like these, now that my poor old mother is buried!"

Mary Biggs came, laughing, up from the subterranean deeps of Biggs' bakery.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Lilburne," said she, "I made the snaps! Don't you remember me—Edelgitha's cousin?"

"But what are you doing down here?" demanded Mr. Lilburne, in some amazement.

"Earning my own living," Polly promptly answered. "And they told me you didn't like the store snaps, so I baked some after my grandmother's old receipt."

Mr. Lilburne looked at Polly with the respect due to a maker of incomparable ginger-snaps, mingled with chivalrous pity for a desolate maiden.

"Miss Polly," said he—"that was what they called you, wasn't it?"

"Yes," said Polly, "that's my name."

"Perhaps I ought to warn you that I'm going to be a little abrupt," said he; "but—I should like to marry you."

"Oh, dear!" said Polly, starting back in amazement; "I couldn't think of such a thing!"

"Yes, you can," said Mr. Lilburne. "Think of it, that's all. Think of it for a week, and then let me know your final decision. I'm not exactly what the world calls a gay young lover, but I can give you a good home and an honest, loving heart. Your uncle can tell you all about Leonidas Lilburne. There, I won't tease you any longer. Just take my proposal into consideration, that's all."

So he went away, and Mary, in her perplexity, went in among the flour-barrels, and took counsel with Uncle Biggs.

"Uncle," said she, "what am I to do?"

"My dear," said the good man, stroking her head with floury, yet not unkindly, hands, "what do you think? Could you learn to like him?"

"I think so," confessed Mary, with downcast eyes. "He spoke so pleasantly to me, and he has honest brown eyes."

"Then I recommend you to say yes," said Uncle Biggs. "Lilburne is a good, warm-hearted fellow, if a little eccentric, and his wife will be a lucky woman."

And he thought of Edelgitha and sighed.

A week subsequently, Mr. Lilburne gave his landlady warning.

"I hope I haven't failed to suit you, sir," said she, plaintively.

"It isn't that, Mrs. Pugsley," said he. "But I'm going to be married."

"I'm sure, sir, I congratulate you," said Mrs. Pugsley, faintly.

"You may well do so, ma'am," said Mr. Lilburne. "She's as lovely as Venus, as domestic as Dorcas, and—she makes ginger-snaps such as my poor mother once did! Yes, Mrs. Pugsley, I feel that I have gained a prize."

So Polly Biggs' ginger-snaps won the treasure which Miss Edelgitha's frills and French conversation had been powerless to reach.

"I really can't see what Mr. Lilburne saw to fancy in my Cousin Polly!" said she, with spiteful tears.

And Mrs. Biggs could not enlighten her daughter.—*Helen Forrest Graves.*

About Authors.

Baxter was one of the most voluminous writers in the English language. He wrote no fewer than 168 separate works.

Dr. Owen published seven volumes in folio, twenty in quarto, and about thirty in octavo. He wrote so carelessly that Robert Hall said of him: "He is a Dutchman floundering in a continent of mud."

Samuel Clarke was an indefatigable worker. His edition of "Cæsar's Commentaries," his seventeen sermons, his twelve books of the Iliad, etc., prove the fact.

Otway performed an immense amount of literary labor before he had attained his thirty-fourth year.

Doctor Lardner was a voluminous writer. His "Credibility of the Gospel History" alone comprised fifteen volumes.

William Cobbett wrote more than one hundred volumes.

Thomas Miller author of "Fair Rosamond," "Lady Jane Grey," etc., wrote one hundred volumes in twenty years.

Theodore Hook produced thirty-eight books in sixteen years, and as he was during that time editor of a paper and contributor to the magazines, he may well have been considered a great worker.

Jacob Abbott, author of the "Rollo Books" wrote more than one hundred volumes for his juvenile series.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Photographic plates have proved that light penetrates clear water to the depth of 300 feet, and it is thought that rays powerful enough to exert an influence on the lower forms of life may reach to greater depths.

Diamonds, A. B. Griffith considers, had been formed by the action of highly-heated water or water-gas, aided by great pressure on the carbonaceous matter of fossils in the sedimentary rocks, followed by cooling and consequent deposition of carbon in the crystalline condition.

The German military engineers have succeeded in adapting and perfecting the electro-photograph apparatus to be placed in a balloon for observing the enemy's camp, etc. It will take a perfect photograph of the country below in the fraction of a second when the balloon is at an elevation of 4000 feet.

One of the largest brains on record is that of an illiterate, not very intelligent mulatto of Columbus, O., who recently died at the age of 45 years; and whose case is reported by Dr. Haldeman in the Cincinnati *Lancet*. His brain weighed sixty-eight and three-quarters ounces, or nearly five ounces more than the famous brain of Cuvier. The case was mentioned a few months ago of a bricklayer who could neither read or write, whose brain weighed sixty-seven ounces.

An English inventor has devised a huge listening trumpet, by which a sound at sea is caught up and rendered audible to an officer on shipboard. Such an apparatus has been put up on the North Sunderland pier, and it has been found that if a ship is hailed from this pier, the person hailing can hear quite distinctly, through the opening in the vibrating funnel, the reply sent. Experiments are yet wanting to test the efficacy of this simple apparatus in fogs at sea.

Mexico is making a study of the culture of the rubber-plant. The hardiness of the plant is said to be such that its culture is exceedingly simple and inexpensive where the climate and soil are suitable. In much of the Mexican coast region almost the only expense is the weeding required when the plants are young, to give them a chance to grow and strengthen. In fact, it is certain that, properly set out, the plants will grow and mature in spite of the weeds, but are so retarded that it pays well to give them careful attention. Cotton can be cultivated simultaneously between the rows, and the culture of the cotton is sufficient to care for the rubber-trees also.

Habits of Seals.

The inhabitants of Iceland relate many anecdotes of the seals, or sea-dogs, particularly that species called the land-selur. They say that these animals are very observant; when they perceive any new object upon the shore they approach toward it—which has suggested to the inhabitants the idea of catching them in two ways. They spread nets in the straits and bays through which the seals pass, and then on a dark evening they make a fire on the coast with shavings, horn, and other combustible substances, that exhale a strong smell; the seal, attracted by the scent, swims toward the fire, and is taken in the nets. They are easily tamed, and the people put them, when young, into ponds, and feed them daily, by which they become as tractable as a common dog; run about the yard, and follow the master of the house, or anybody else who may call them by name. In some years the seal is almost starved. When for instance, the winter is severe, fish and insects are scarce, and the seaweed by which they are nourished is carried off by the ice and breakers; then they are so lean and weak that it is impossible for them to escape, and they are easily taken; their fat is consequently wasted, and nothing is found in their stomachs but marine plants and stones.

Southern Houses.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* writes: The style of architecture has changed materially in the last five or ten years. Right after the war we had an inundation of Northern architects, who planned houses suited to cold Northern climates and wholly unfitted for our warm atmosphere. They made close houses, with small rooms, narrow stairways, without halls, and with only scraps of veranda and porch. The little cuddles of rooms and labyrinthine arrangement of interior were the very culmination of discomfort for our hot climate. The philosophy of a true Southern dwelling is roominess and a chance for a breeze. We need wide halls, some porches, and large rooms. The new and improved system of Atlanta architecture recognizes these climatic necessities.

The Engineer at a Concert.

"I was loafing around the streets last night," said Jim Nelson, one of the oldest locomotive engineers running into New Orleans, "and as I had nothing to do I dropped into a concert and heard a slick-looking Frenchman play a piano in a way that made me feel all over in spots. As soon as he sat down on the stool I knew by the way he handled himself that he understood the machine he was running. He tapped the keys away up one end just as if they were gauges, and wanted to see if he had water enough. Then he looked up as if he wanted to know how much steam he was carrying, and the next moment he pulled open the throttle and sailed out on the main line, just as if he was half an hour late. You could hear her thunder over culverts and bridges, and geting faster and faster until the fellow rocked about in his seat like a cradle. Somehow I thought it was old '36' pulling a passenger train and getting out of the way of a 'special.' The fellow worked the keys on the middle division like lightning, and then he flew along the north end of the line until the drivers went around like a buzz-saw, and I got excited. About the time I was fixing to tell him to cut her off a little, he kicked the dampers under the machine wide open, pulled the throttle away back in the tender, and, Jerusalem, jumpers! how he did run. I couldn't stand it any longer, and yelled to him that she was 'pounding' on the left side, and if he wasn't careful he'd drop his ash-pan. But he didn't hear. No one heard me. Everything was flying and whizzing. Telegraph poles on the side of the track looked like a row of corn stalks, the trees appeared to be a mud bank, and all the time the exhaust of the old machine sounded like the hum of a bumblebee. I tried to yell out, but my tongue wouldn't move. He went around curves like a bullet, slipped an eccentric, blew out his soft plug, went down grades fifty feet to the mile, and not a brake set. She went by the meeting-point at a mile and a half a minute, and calling for more steam. My hair stood up like a cat's tail, because I knew the game was up. Sure enough, dead ahead of us was the headlight of the 'special.' In a daze I heard the crash as they struck, and saw the cars shivered into atoms, people mashed and mangled and bleeding and gasping for water. I heard another crash as the French professor struck the deep keys away down on the lower end of the southern division, and then I came to my senses. There he was at a dead standstill, with the door of the firebox of the machine open, wiping the perspiration off his face and bowing at the people before him. If I live to be a thousand years old I'll never forget the ride that Frenchman gave me on a piano."

Remarkable Tree.

There is a most remarkable fir tree in the forest of Alliaz, canton of Vaud. It is near the baths of Alliaz, at a hight of about 1300 feet above the hotel, and 4500 feet above the sea, surrounded by a forest of firs, which it overtops by more than thirty feet. The trunk is a little more than thirty feet in circumference at the base. At about a yard from the ground it puts out, on the south side, seven offshoots, which have grown into trunks as strong and vigorous as those of the other trees in the forest. Bent and gnarled at the bottom, these side trunks soon straighten and rise perpendicularly and parallel to the main stem. This feature is not, perhaps, wholly unparalleled, but another curious fact is that the two largest of the side trunks are connected with the principal stem by subquadrangular braces resembling girders. The space between the rough flooring formed by the growing together of the offshoots, at their point of departure, and the girder limbs, is large enough to admit of building a comfortable hermit's hut within it.

An Ancient Nation.

At the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt, China was seven hundred years old; and when Isaiah prophesied of her she had existed fifteen centuries. She has seen the rise and decline of all the great nations of antiquity. Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome have long since followed each other to the dust; but China still remains a solitary and wonderful monument of patriarchal times. Then look at the population of the country, roughly estimated at four hundred millions, ten times the population of the United States, more than ten times the population of Great Britain and Ireland. Every third person that lives and breathes upon this earth is a Chinaman; and every third grave that is dug is for a Chinese.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

When a thing is once begun, it is almost half finished.

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

Happiness is like an echo; it answers to your call, but does not come.

Cities force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining, but they also make them artificial.

Friendship is the medicine for all misfortunes, but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.

Make no more vows to perform this or that; it shows no great strength, and makes thee ride behind thyself.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

A great secret of education is to make the exercises of the body and those of the mind serve always as a recreation to each other.

Observation and experience combine to teach us how small a part of the incidents which chequer life can be foretold. Therefore it becomes the wise to enjoy with equanimity or to suffer with fortitude whatever happens.

It is an argument of a candid, ingenius mind to delight in the good name and commendations of others; to pass by their defects and take notice of their virtues; and to speak or hear willingly of the latter, for in this indeed you may be little less guilty than the evil speaker, in taking pleasure in evil, though you speak it not.

Think not you are the only one who has to endure, and who dreads the hardships of life. Ease and comfort are the natural desires of the human heart, and there are thorns, real or imaginary, in every one's pathway. But sitting down and brooding will never bring power to overcome them—rather be up and doing, thankful for the blessings yet remaining.

Knife Handles.

An ivory-hafted knife to the ordinary diner-out, says a London paper, is simply a piece of table cutlery, useful at meals, but devoid of all romance. He wonders not at the ingenuity that made the steel and fashioned the blade with its keenly-cutting edge. In his eyes it is only a knife-handle and he does not allow its antecedents to interfere with his appetite. But through what an experience this bit of ivory, so smooth and shining, has passed! It once formed part of an elephant's tusk and was probably dug out of the desert or found in some dense African forest, while the jackals or the vultures were feeding on the animal's carcass. It was most likely carried hundreds of miles over a trackless country and territory peopled by hostile tribes ready to shed blood for its possession. Like fame, ivory is frequently very difficult to get, and when, by the exercise of strength, endurance, watchfulness and cunning, the dusky natives have brought it to the shore, they deserve a substantial price for the precious load that has fatigued their limbs and made their shoulders ache. A tusk sold one week at Liverpool weighed not less than 140 pounds, and it can scarcely be said that the African's yoke is easy and his burden light when he has to toil along, in tropical heat, with an elephant's tooth in his grasp.

But the obstacles to be overcome in getting the ivory to a civilized region are not entirely responsible for the present high prices in the English market. The elephant is defunct in Egypt, and tusks are only obtainable there by dredging in the sand; but the leviathan of the woods is by no means extinct in Africa and India, and would possibly yield an abundance of ivory if the demand only grew as slowly as his teeth.

The Small-Sized Japs.

Doubtless had not the long centuries of seclusion from the outside world compelled the Japanese to marry and intermarry among themselves as they have, they would show a much taller race than they now do. Every species of animal life is dwarfed from the same cause of interbreeding. The cattle are small, and the horses are much smaller than the California mustang; in fact they can only be called ponies. There may, perhaps, be yet another case for the short stature of the race. Their internecine wars have destroyed the lives of myriads of the fighting population. It is known that the wars of Napoleon served to shorten the stature of the French people very materially, and doubtless the destruction of life caused by war has effected the same result here. The Japanese are a warlike race, and when they fight they fight to kill, using the most effective edged tools ever made for the trade of war.

Echo Song.

I call across the rolling plain,
"O mountains from your sleep awake,
O stupid rocks your slumber break,
Hear and give back my words again!"
And hark! the Echo doth rebound
In accents made the soul of sound,
Replying to my laughing voice,
"Rejoice!"

There loitereth by a flock of sheep,
Above whose clamorous bleating swells
The tinkling of their hundred bells.
In sympathy with me, the steep
Takes up the wild pell-mell of sound,
Makes jargon human in rebound,
Compels uproar to flow along
In song.

Where curves the lake's green crescent coast,
The fishers flock with net and boat,
With song and shout ashore, afloat:
Yet all the babble of their host
Melts into music in rebound,
Confusion into tuneful sound,
One heart of overflowing cheer
I hear.

Behind me is the murmurous sigh
And rustling of the forest trees,
While loud or low as flows the breeze
Comes song of birds afar and nigh,
And, sheaved into the one rebound,
One note on Echo's lips is found
As if from one poetic brain,
The strain.

And thus from all the race ascends
Earth's myriad sigh and song and prayer
Of hope, of anguish, praise, despair;
But gathered into one descends
Divine—not Echo, not rebound—
One answer from the blue above,
'Tis love! —*From the French.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A bill that will pass—Any good bank bill.

A trying question—"Guilty, or not guilty?"

No bank should be without a chest-protector.

When a man loses his balance, where does it go?

In these days it should be changed around so as to read, "Where there's a will there's a way to break it."

"Never sit without a coat at an open window when heated." It has been scientifically determined that there is nothing more absolutely dangerous than a heated open window.

Believers in the William-Tell-shooting-the-apple-off-his-little-boy's-head story will be glad to hear that there actually was a Gessler, notwithstanding the iconoclastic effort to spoil the little legend by proving that there was not. And everybody knows there was an apple.

It is said that litigation is so rare in Searcy county, Ark., that a lawyer could not make a living at his practice if he were to receive all the fees on both sides of every case. When a man has any trouble with a neighbor in that county, they go out and settle it with shotguns.

There is a young lady in San Francisco who is six feet four inches tall, and is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—I'd wed thee, ride or wrong; a man wants but little here below, but wants that little long."

Queer Catch-Pennies.

Many of the "odds-and-endists," like the nut-counter, are ministers of some slight amusement for the public. One of these wanderers used to stand in by-streets and draw sweet music from a tin coffee-pot. This quaint instrument was pierced with holes, the musician blew into the spout, and skilfully governed the "vertages" with his finger. Another, of wild aspect and gabbling speech, relied upon a much simpler music. He carried a crazy German concertina, which he did not play, and probably could not. What he did do was to pull it steadily in and out, and produce a horrid hee-haw, until he was paid to go away. This blackmail, for it was little else, he received with the stolid complacency of a deserving man. No bagpipes ever harrassed a street more effectually.

An entirely different entertainment was and possibly is still supplied by a stout man of dignified presence. He would walk solemnly into a restaurant or bar, and would stop suddenly before any knot of three or four people he might happen to see. When they turned their eyes upon him, as they naturally would do, he proceeded, with great gravity, to unbutton his waistcoat. The result of this was the disclosure of an enormous beard some two feet in length, the lower part of which was kept inside the waistcoat when not required for professional purposes. He would then, after receiving any comments with perfect silence, button up his waistcoat, and hold out his hat. His whole demeanor seemed to say, "This truly magnificent beard speaks for itself; no words of mine can add to its beauty, and if you haven't sense enough to appreciate it, and to drop a copper in the owner's hat, words would be wasted on you"—[London Globe.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs. B. Hengst and H. A. Benfer, Preach's

Quarterly meeting at Green Grove next Sunday. Presiding Elder Swengle is expected to be present.

Sunday School, 1½P. M.—Rev. C. F. Gephart, Supt

Missionary Society meets on the third Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 10½ A. M.—D. A Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, English. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon.

Mite society meets regularly on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Regular preaching next Sunday forenoon.

Sunday School, 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander, Supt

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Millheim at 2½ P. M., English, and in Aaronsburg in the evening, also English.

Sunday School at 9½ A.M. B. O. Deininger, Supt.

The Aungsburg Bible Class meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. JOS. DINGES, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. EBHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.		NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Keichline,	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas Smith,	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion,	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers,	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones,	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser,	Millheim
Phillipsburg	1 W.	C. G. Herlinger,	Phillipsburg
"	2 W.	Sol Schmidt,	"
"	3 W.	A. V. Carpenter,	"
Unionville	boro.	P. J. McDonald,	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler,	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams,	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker,	Pine Glenn
College	"	Bene Reop,	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey,	Roland
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick,	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker,	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron,	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce,	Farmers' Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. B. Stover,	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo Bower,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp	J. H. Griffin,	Stormstown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer,	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn,	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles,	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Lelan,	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy,	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis Shafer,	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr.	Fillmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover,	Coburn
Potter's	N. P.	D. J. Meyer,	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack,	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen,	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly,	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	twp.	Wm. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe
Spring	"	E. C. Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers,	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick,	Fleming
Walker	"	Jos. Emerick,	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts,	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE. Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER. Secretary.

SPRAGUE ENDORSED.

Nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Rhode Island.

The Democratic State Convention met to day. An informal ballot for Governor resulted: Whole number of votes, 98; Williams, 77; Charles R. Cutter, 18; scattering, 3. Mr. Sprague was then nominated for Governor by a rising vote, only seven delegates voting against him. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Independent or Sprague Convention, held last week, relative to filling the remainder of the ticket. The committee of conference reported the following nominations: Lieutenant Governor, Charles H. George, Providence; Secretary of State, Warren R. Perce, Providence; Attorney General, William Sayles, Providence; General Treasurer, James B. Cottrell, Newport. The nominations were accepted.

The committee on resolutions reported that it was inexpedient to report a platform at this time. The report was accepted and the convention adjourned.

A. D. Harlan, of Coatsville, has been nominated as the republican candidate for state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Everhart, in the 19th (Chester county) district. He is said to be a Cameron man and his election is a foregone conclusion. The democrats have nominated Dr. L. B. Oberholtzer, of Phoenixville.

The new postage law will go into effect Oct 1st, 1883. The postage will be reduced from three to two cents, and the new two-cents stamp will contain teh portrait of Washington and not of Gen. Grant, as is generally supposed.

The bill to exempt building and Loan Associations from state corporation taxes passed the house finally on the 20th inst.

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts seems to have entered the Presidential race in earnest.

President Arthur goes to Florida to recruit his health.

Death of Post Master General Howe

KENASHA, Wis., March 25.—Hon. T. O. Howe, postmaster general, died at 2.20 o'clock this afternoon, at the residence of his nephew, Col. Joseph H. Howe. He contracted a severe cold a week ago at Greenbay and returned to Kenasha. He was very ill till Saturday when he seemed to improve. His physicians pronounced his ailment pneumonia. He was taken worse on Saturday night and sank rapidly, passing away peacefully this afternoon.

[Timothy O. Howe was one of the founders of the republican party in Wisconsin and represented that state in the United States senate for many years. He was a prominent actor in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and figured conspicuously in the reconstruction legislation of the period immediately following the war. He was defeated for re-election to the senate in 1879, his successor being the late Matt Carpenter. On the retirement of Postmaster General James from the cabinet of President Arthur Mr. Howe was appointed to the vacancy.]

Judge Black on Presidential Candidates.

Judge Black last week gave his views to a reporter at Pittsburg on the probable candidates for President. Beginning with Blaine the Judge said: He has not got the standing he had among political men a few years since. Those who were his strong supporters then will not give him their strength. Edmunds has not a ghost of a show. The man who looks to me as the most probable Republican Presidential candidate is Senator Conger, of Michigan. I have heard his name mentioned in a quiet way among prominent men. He has the elements of a leader. He is not an eloquent or brilliant man, but he has got the stuff in him, more than had Blaine and Garfield combined. Conger has no enemies. His record both private and public, is clean. Are you a Republican? Then tie to Conger. Among the Democrats Hendricks is not a candidate. McDonald, a warm friend of mine, will, if he receives the nomination, be elected. But Hancock is my man. He has been honest, his life has been given to his country.

Successful and Satisfactory.

Let carping critics say what they will, no state administration since that of Francis R. Shunk was more thoroughly devoted to the public interest than is that of Robert E. Pattison. And what is more the people understand and appreciate the fact.

Thus far the administration has not only satisfied popular expectation, but it has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends in impressing its policy upon the legislature. The administration won the battle to make Reformer Page controller of Philadelphia. It was equally successful in making Reformer Garrett a member of the board of public charities. Its advice that the useless and expensive office of sealer of weights and measures be abolished was also accepted by the legislature.

Other measures relating to honest government recommended by the governor have received favorable attention from the lawmakers. This is a record to begin with of which the democrats of Pennsylvania may feel justly proud and which ought not to afford an excuse for any honest independent to oppose reform legislation recommended by Governor Pattison, even if it should be in the shape of fair apportionment bills.—*Patriot.*

THE TOTAL AMOUNT appropriated by the Forty-seventh Congress, just adjourned, is over two-hundred and twenty-nine million dollars—in exact figures $229,327,511. Of this amount eighty-six million dollars is for pensions. The Army comes in for nearly twenty-five million; the Navy for fifteen million; the noble Red Man for over five million; the Post Office Department forty-four million; and the Legislative budget twenty million, four hundred and sixty four thousand dollars. The Agricultural Department is remembered by an appropriation of four hundred and five thousand dollars. The aggregate appropriations last year amounted to two hundred and ninety-five million. The reduction is owing to the popular expression in favor of economy last fall, which had its effect even upon a Republican Congress. The next House will be democratic, and the people will look for a still greater lopping off of unnecessary expenditures.

IT is probable that Colonel Ochiltree will earn his salary as Congressman by his efforts to make the government believe he ought to have it. At all events, he seems determined to worry the Treasury officials to death or make them think his way about it. Ochiltree got behind in his account with the government some thousands of dollars while Marshal of Texas and the government now claims the right to make itself whole by withholding his salary as Congressman. Perhaps this is the right way, but it would probably be easy to apply the same ruling to many others. As relevant to the Ochiltree case it has, within a few days, been stated that President Arthur had never settled his accounts as Collector of Customs at New York and that he is in arrears several thousand dollars If the rule is worth anything for one it certainly should be for another.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE CASE OF ISRAEL ERB, the last one of the four murderers of the old Kintzler couple, now confined in the Snyder county jail under sentence of death, was before the board of pardons the other Tuesday. Hon. A. H. Dill, who seems to be strongly impressed with the conviction that Erb is innocent of the Kintzler murder appeared for the condemned man and made a strong plea for him. Mr. Dill opened the argument for the life of the old man with much emotion. It was easily perceptible that his heart was in his work. He first confined his remarks to a restatement of the facts for the benefit of the new board. Referring to the fact that Governor Hoyt had not issued Erb's death warrant; that the old board considered the case as bearing so much weight as to hold it under advisement, he stated that if the board refused to interfere and the governor should issue the warrant of execution, it would be the first instance of the kind in which an incoming governor shouldered the responsibility of the one outgoing. He then proceeded in his plea which was one of great weight. Detective Lyon he classed as a decayed and miserable detective who had moved among the condemned and claimed to have secured stories of the crime from them. Mr. Dill tried to impress strongly upon the board that Mary Hartly the principal witness was not to be believed and that the confessions of the Moyers and Ettinger should be given great consideration. He claimed to have no interest in the case other than a personal one and with much feeling sat down with the remark that "if Israel Erb, an innocent man is to be hanged, his blood will not be upon my hands."

The application was opposed by Charles C. Hower and an assistant, the former making the principal remarks. Mr. Hower held that the statement of Mary Hartley was to be believed, and it had been corroborated all through the trial. He had made not only a legal investigation of the case, but a personal one to satisfy himself, and he had no hesitation in saying the four men were guilty. Erb was the leading factor in the terrible affair. He suggested, then planned and finally helped to carry it to execution. He believed that the executed men, though they had gone to eternity and to meet their God, had lied when they made their confessions they did. "Why would Mary Hartly lie?" he enquired. "What motive could she have?" Mr. Hower also referred to the point raised by Mr. Dill as to the governor signing the death warrant. He claimed it was begging the question at issue. The times to which Mr. Dill referred he claimed were different from now. Then the governor alone was responsible, but at present there is an intermediate power. The governor had nothing to do with it, and the argument of Mr. Dill should not influence the board in anyway.

The case was not decided and will come up again at the April meeting of the board.

Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, is favorably regarded by the Southern Democrats as a presidential candidate.

Stay for the Christmas Tree.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The last state elections proved the nearly even balance of political parties in this state, and the democarats, in liberal recognition of their apparent slight minority, propose to give the republicans fifteen congressional districts and take thirteen for themselves. The republican proposed apportionment provides for sixteen republican districts, nine democratic and three doubtful, giving the seventy thousand democrats of Philadelphia no member. The democrats of the legislature should stay in session until Christmas rather than yield to such hoggishness as that.

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Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. M. Feger, Proprietor.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Bracht, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

Penn township, Feb. 22. 1883.

JOHN BRACHT, Administrator.

8-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Winter, late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRANK, Administrator.

Rebersburg, March 22, 1883.

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.45
Lewisburg	7.25	10.05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7.30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00 ar	11.00 ar	2.55		
			lv. 3.05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4.25		
Fowler	9.35		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills	ar 10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.	10
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6.18		2.23	
Fowler		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run		6.45		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M. 8.30		12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.50
Montandon	ar. 6.45	ar. 9.00	ar 1.05	ar. 5.20	ar 7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

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In order to introduce our Japanese Crepe goods we will send postpaid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, or 47 three-cent stamps, the following: 1 window banner, size 13 by 24 inches, with rich color and deep border; 1 tidy, size 8 by 11 inches, very handsome; 1 lamp mat 27 inches in circumference, perfectly lovely; 1 wall screen, large and handsome. Address E. Florence & Co., P. O. box 1860, South Bend, Indiana.

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" " Hair cloth Parlor Suits	33.00	"	"	50.00
" " embossed plush parlor suits	75.00	"	"	125.00
Extra Super Carpets	65	"	"	1.00
Choice " "	75	"	"	1.10
Rag Carpets	30 to 60c.	"	"	45 to 90
Brussels "	50 to 85c.	"	"	85 to 1.25
French cina Dinner Setts	75.00	"	"	150.00
Sewing Machines	18 to 25.00	"	"	40 to 50.00

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The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

—"*Green Christmas--white Easter*," and the time-honored adage has again proved itself entirely reliable.

—Our friend Andrew Ocker has been appointed post master at Madisonburg. The JOURNAL takes pleasure to congratulate Andy.

FOR SALE.—Rev. C. F. Deininger offers his valuable property in Millheim at private sale. For particulars inquire of H. K. Luse, on the premises. tf

—Maj. J. B. Fisher and Mr. George Durst shipped the finest lot of fat cattle from Spring Mills, last Thursday that perhaps ever left Penn's Valley.

—Andrew Stover and Jacob Kerstetter, two of our substantial citizens, have each bought a lot and will put up good dwelling houses at Coburn the coming summer.

—The Logansville post office was broken into the other Friday and robbed of about two dollars in small change. Stamps and stamped envelopes were not disturbed.

—Pike manager Cook Hubler put a new floor on the Millheim bridge last week. But don't you think Cook, the bridge should have new abutments too?

—As far as now known three new dwelling houses will be built in Millheim next summer, by J. W. Snook, Wm. B. Hartman and Jerome Spigelmeyer, respectively. Others may follow suit.

—The new town council will have its first business meeting on Monday evening when all who have claims against the borough are expected to present them.

—If some of our farmer subscribers have more corn than cash, they can settle their subscriptions in corn—and it makes no difference to the printer whether it be for arrears, in advance, or for the current year. tf

—The trout fishing season begins on the first of April and ends on the first of August, but our anglers had better postpone business until Monday as the law imposses a penalty of $25 for fishing or hunting on Sunday.

—We are happy to state that Dr. S. G. Gutelius has no idea of leaving town, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The doctor thinks Millheim is the boss place to stay and herein his head is entirely level.

MUSIC.—Vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught in the Musical College at Freeburg, Pa. A session of six weeks begins Tuesday, May 1st, 1883. Address

F. C. MOYER,
3t Musical Director.

—The improvement boom seems at last to have struck the staid old village of Lewisburg. The building of a mammoth flouring mill seems to be assured and now the citizens are holding meetings to get up water works. $25,000 are already subscribed.

—Miss Rachel Read, of Clearfield town was visiting friends in our village during the past two weeks. Miss Read is a vivacious and intelligent young lady and during her stay formed many acquaintances. She started for home on Monday followed by the best wishes of all and ardent hopes for a speedy return by at least *one*.

—J. A. Limbert is really one of the most accommodating and reliable fellows that ever drove a stage. Throughout the year he carries a very large amount of express goods all along the route, and delivers them in person.

Everything is always right and his charges are really moderate. You can safely entrust our business to him. tf

—We learn with pleasure that work on the Buffalo Run Rail Road has commenced in earnest and that some 300 men are already engaged grading at different points along the route through the "barrens." Without any *inside* knowledge whatever regarding this new enterprise it would seem obvious that the building of this road will necessitate the extension of the Lewisburg & Tyrone road to Lemont and thus give us connection with Bellefonte.

—In looking around for any kind of Parlor or Kitchen Furniture, whether needed in entire suits or only single articles, do not forget that Squire Camp, at Centre Hall, can furnish you as well and as cheaply as you can be accommodated anywhere in this part of the state. The squire understands his business thoroughly and will sell you good work at the lowest possible prices. Give him a call.

—Hon. T. H. Purdy, of Sunbury and Dr. Backhouse, of Lewisburg, recently purchased a fine tract of land northwest of our borough from the heirs of Jacob Derr, deceased, which they propose to lay out into town lots. They paid, we understand, at the rate of $240 per acre. They now offer to donate sufficient ground to any manufacturing enterprise that will put up works on the premises. This is the spirit that will push our town ahead.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—The undersigned will again resume his work of teaching and will give lessons on Piano or Organ at reasonable rates. The spring term will begin the first week in April. Persons residing in Aaronsburg, Millheim, Rebersburg or in the vicinity of any of these places, who are desirous of taking lessons will please write or apply in person to WM. T. MEYER,
3t Aaronsburg, Pa.

—First of April comes on Sunday this year and people will be obliged to do their financial business on Saturday before or on Monday after. There will not be many heavy payments to make in this neighborhood as but little property has changed hands for some time. The dreaded "*first*" has largely lost its terrors. Even when the panic was at its worst the good people of these valleys exercised patience and forbearance with each other to a remarkable degree and we do not remember of a single instance hereabouts that a man was pushed to the wall because he could not pay. This praiseworthy trait is indeed a practical observance of the *golden rule*, and we are proud to add, a characteristic of Pennsylvania German communities.

SUICIDE AT PINE GROVE.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Al Ralston, a resident of Pine Grove Mills attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The ball entered his head, back of the right ear and was deflected downward. The act was done about six o'clock, just as preparations were being made to move to Philipsburg. At this writing, Wednesday noon, the unfortunate man is still living but his physicians, Drs. Woods and Smith, pronounce his recovery extremely doubtful. Mr. Ralston was married, but childless, a carpenter of unusual ability and a good neighbor. For more than a year he has been melancholy, but that circumstance gave his friends no concern, and no cause is assigned for the rash act.—*Centre Democrat.*

—The Central Penna. Conference closed its annual session at Chambersburg on the 20th. The following are the appointments for Altoona District for the present year:

James H. McGarrah, presiding elder; post office, Altoona, Pa; Altoona, First church, A. D. Yocum; Altoona, Eighth avenue, George Leidy; Altoona, Chestnut avenue, G. Warren; Altoona Twenty-fourth street, J. T. Wilson; Bellefonte, George D. Penepacker; Birmingham, E. E. A. Deavor; Clearfield, James Curns; Clearfield circuit, E. W. Wonner; Curwensville, J. B. Shaver; Duncansville, H. S. Mendenhall; Glen Hope, J. B. Akers; Grahamton, W. A. Craver; Half Moon, W. R. Whitney; Hollidaysburg, J. E. Bell; Howard, John Stine; Lloydsville, to be supplied by J. A. J. Williams; Logan Valley, W. W. Dunmire; Lumber City, E. Shoemaker; Martinsburg, I. Heckman; Milesburg and Unionville, W. W. Reese; New Washington, O. Hicks; Osceola and Houtzdale, A. W. Guyer; Penn's Valley, F. Adams; Philipsburg, J. B. Pollsgrove; Pine Grove, George B. Ague; Pleasant Gap, J. A. Mattern; Port Matilda, to be supplied by G. W. Baker; Snow Shoe, Wm. F. D. Noble; Tyrone, J. S. McMurray; Warrior's Mark, George Guyer; Williamsburg, Wm. V. Gance; Woodland, J. K. Lloyd.

Miscellaneous.

The Chester *News* claims that much of the present prosperity and advancement of Chester is due to building associations.

About 3,000 people attended a public sale, near Stouchsburg, Berks Co., recently. About 1,200 took dinner at the house of the vendor.

As the marriageable month of May approaches, says the Trenton *Times*, a great many girls are beginning to wonder whether they are able or not to support husbands.

During a wind storm in Coleville, Butler county, a few days ago a promissory note was blown into Jefferson county. It was found and sent back to Coleville after two days' delay.

Patrick McKenna, a once-noted Mollie Maguire in Schuylkill county, died miserably at Locust Gap, last week. His reason was dethroned, and he was a raging maniac. He had become very poor.

In Dallastown, York county, a few days ago a bull and a goat fought desperately for half an hour. The goat whipped the bull in seven rounds and chased him across the country for nearly two miles.

THERE CAN be no doubt that this is a free country. During the past three years there have been two murders a day and two executions a week. Evidently something is the matter with the law.

As a result of the recent meetings held in the Lutheran church at Watsontown, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, one hundred and nine persons were admitted to membership in the church on Sunday the 4th inst.

The Dixmont committee learned one thing during the course of their investigation. They learned that Wiggins, the now famous weather prophet of Ottawa, Canada, was an inmate at one time of the asylum.

Within the last few weeks a number of persons living along the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad have been swindled by sharpers who have been selling tickets purporting to have been issued by the Lewisburg Lottery Company. There is no lottery in Lewisburg.

Scared to Death by the False Prophet.

From the Cleveland Leader

A bright little twelve-year old girl has died in Buffalo from the effects of Wiggins' prophecy. She was a great reader and very nervous about storms and became intensely excited as the time for the great blow drew near. The family tried to divert her thoughts, but it was impossible, and after a few days' illness the poor child died of meningitis, brought on, the doctor and her parents say, by excitement over the idle words of the Canadian fraud.

Fifty-Seven Scholars Whipped.

From the Boston Herald.

The ministering hand of gentle woman has been felt again, this time at Pawtucket, R. I. A child in one of the schools there whistled. The teacher asked who it was, and, failing to find out, flogged the whole school, with one exception, a girl who chose to be turned out instead. There were fifty-eight scholars, and fifty-seven of them got five blows apiece with a rattan.

How Two Georgia Boys Killed a Panther.

From the Hinesville Gazette.

On Friday evening, while two colored boys were out hunting rabbits on the edge of the swamp, they saw a large animal, and, supposing it to be a wildcat, fired at him and gave chase. The animal clambered up a large tree and the boys fired again. Their ammunition was exhausted and one of the lads attempted to climb the tree, but a warning growl made him decend rapidly. They then built a fire and camped at the foot of the tree all night, and the next morning, procuring more ammunition, they kept up firing till he fell dead. He was a very large panther.

A Postmaster Hanged.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The governor of Montana sent the following dispatch to the post office department to-day: "The vigilants at Green Horn, Montana have removed the democratic postmaster by hanging. The government fuel must be scarce as he was caught burn burning. The office is now vacant and the sureties have been notified to take the charge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A heartless villain by the name of Duella, of Erie county, has been the cause of dethorning the reason of a most excellent, accomplished and charming young lady by the name of Anna Peterson, of Harbor Creek, in that county. Their wedding was to have taken place on the 7th inst. Instead of appearing in person, the scoundrel sent a note very coolly informing her that he had changed his mind, and intended to travel. Miss Petersou has been taken to the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, and the scoundrel goes free.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance, is 1,399—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 48, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois' from 880 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territorries, in which the daily papers have grown from 33 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243—Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 976 to 1,034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to 1,062. The figures given above are exclusive of Canada, which possesses a total of 603. It is interesting to note that the newly-settled regions of the Canadian North-West are productive of newspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

DUKES IN DANGER.

Notice Served Upon Him to Leave Uniontown at Once.

UNIONTOWN, March 26.—N. L. Dukes is now quartered in his old room at the Jennings house. He came in, it is thought, during last night, and the first news of his presence was passed around this morning in the statement that Dukes was in town closeted with Wm. Parshall, the same who refused to join his fellow members of the Fayette county bar in asking that the name of Dukes be stricken from the roll of attorneys. On learning of Dukes' presence a number of determined men met and resolved to adopt heroic measures. A notice was drawn up in which Dukes is given twenty-four hours to fix up his business and leave town, and stating that if he remained after that time it will be at his own peril. Two gentlemen took the notice and handed it to the proprieter of the hotel (Henry Jennings) and waited until the latter gave it to Dukes. He now has his papers and if he does not comply with the terms there will be some ugly work in Uniontown ere many hours. The feeling is ready for it. It is now stated that Dukes is on his way to Harrisburg and that he is afraid of being shot. This latter came from one of his intimate friends.

President Arthur's son was recently expelled from Princeton College for getting too lively. That's right! Let no one slip clear on account of the rank which their parents may hold.

A MOLLIE LEADER KILLED.

Labor Troubles In the Coke Region of Fayette County Result In a Homicide.

UNIONTOWN, March 21.

John Kane, the leader of the Mollie Maguires in Fayette county, was this evening pierced with four balls from a pistol in the hands of Superintendent F. C. Keighley, of the Youngstown Coke Works, four miles north of here. Trouble has been brewing for several days between Kane and his superintendent. When a reduction in wages was made, about a month ago, the employees of the works struck. After several weeks' idleness new men were put to work. This enraged Kane and he organized a force and drove the new men out of the pits. For this he was discharged permanently from the company's employ and notice was served on him to leave the house which he occupies and which belongs to the company. This still further enraged him and he threatened Keighley's life. He came to Uniontown yesterday and got drunk. He continued on the spree to-day, when he went into the court room during court and threatened Congressman Charles E. Boyle, whom he hates for helping to prosecute him for the murder of Maurice Healey. He was put out of the court room and then went to the Sheriff's house and told the family to be on the lookout for him, as he expected to be with them in a few days. He stayed about town till 5 o'clock this evening, Buck Collins being constantly with him. They returned to the works about 5 o'clock and immediately entered the store. Kane approached Keighley and renewed the old trouble. The superintendent told him to go away, but Kane began to press him. Keighley retreated until he could get no further for the corner. Kane now motioned toward his hip-pocket, and instantly Keighley pulled his revolver and fired four shots into Kane's body, one of them passing clear through from the abdomen to the back. Keighley jumped on a horse came to Uniontown and gave himself up to Sheriff Hoover.

Great excitement prevails about the works and it is feared an outbreak may occur. Kane was one of the men arrested for the murder of Maurice Healey at Dunbar, but after the acquittal of young McFarland he was released without trial. He has a wife and three or four children. Keighley is a native of England. His parents live near Youngstown, Ohio. He is about thirty years old and married. He has always been quiet and peaceful.

At midnight Kane was still alive, but the physician says it is impossible for him to survive. While lying at the point of death he curses Keighley and asks only to live long enough to kill him.

Kane's Tenacious Hold on Life.

UNIONTOWN, March 23.—John Kane remains apparently in the same condition, trembling between life and death. His physician declares that he never saw such a case. Kane himself said he knew he must die and yet forty-eight hours after that he seems no nearer death. In dying, as in living, he has proved himself worthy of the leader of the Mollie Maguires. There is something mysterious about the shooting. As no sworn testimony has yet been taken it is hard to get a straight story. That Superintendent Keighley believed his life to be in danger, owing to Kane's repeated threats, there is little doubt. But whether there was actual danger at the time of the shooting is not so clear. Policeman Kelly searched Kane after he was shot and found no pistol on his person. Kane himself declares he had none and would not have harmed Keighley. He says it was a cowardly act and he does not like to die from such an ignoble attack. Keighley is still in the custody of the Sheriff.

What the Public Eye Yearns For.

From the Shamokin Times.

Judge Tourgee says he would be willing to stand on his head all day if it would make Ben Butler president. If there is anything this country longs to see next to making Ben Butler president it is Judge Tourgee standing on his head.

The meanest Man on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The meanest man on the coast is now claimed by Portland. Some benevolent ladies raised money to buy a stove for a poor widow. The money was placed in the mean man's hands to make the purchase, which he did, but kept the new stove himself and gave the poor widow his old one.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. W. E. Fisher, Mr. Geo. W. Harter and Mrs. Harriett L. Grenoble, all of Penn township.

On the same day and by the same, Mr. David Gentzel, of Penn township and Miss Malinda Burrell, of Gregg township.

On the 24th of August last, by John I. Rankin, Esq., Mr. J. Howard Spangler and Miss Ellie Bayard, all of Bellefonte.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. Wm. C. Warntz and Miss Catharine J. Stover, daughter of John Y. Stover, all of Haines township.

On the 18th inst., at the house of Mrs. Leitzell, near Aaronsburg, by Rev. E. Stambach, Mr. U. F. P. Snyder of Snyder county and Miss Dora C. Stover, of Aaronsburg.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old,	1.10
" new, No. 2	1.05
" " No. 3	80
Corn	65
Rye	70
Oats White	45
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20 75
Salt, per Brl.	1.50
Plaster, ground	9.50
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	65
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	8.50
Butter	28
Hams	17
Sides	12
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	16
Potatoes	60
Lard	17
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.25
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut	5.00
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.40

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Try this remedy fairly, and you will have a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

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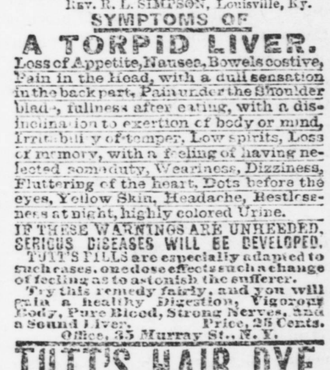

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

About Dogs.

If the farmers of the country who own worthless dogs—curs without any breeding—could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well-bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farming community would be vastly increased in many ways. Farmers with a little tact in getting along with a dog would soon find the colly saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do anything within his power, the young dog needs only a wise and patient restraint, an intelligent direction, to become the most useful hand on the place.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Wooden Silos.

The opinion is steadily gaining ground, backed by the actual test, that wooden silos are not only practicable, but in many cases are preferable to an expensive stone structure. Water sometimes works into the latter, and frost may combine with it to work injury to the ensilage. Simply boarding up a bay in the barn is getting to be a popular way of making silos, and there is little objection to it. That ensilage will keep well in such a concern there is no doubt, and why may not the average farmer try the new system in this way rather than invest in a costly stone silo?—*New England Homestead.*

Destroying Tree Insects.

A writer in *Vick's Monthly* says: As an evidence of the need of applying a soap and carbonic mixture twice, if not three times, in a season, to the stems of peach and plum trees, mountain ash, Japan and other quinces, I will mention that although eggs appear to be laid in June, rendering it necessary to wash in the beginning of that month, I have found eggs laid, or at least hatched, as late as October first; for, having set some side grafts in the collars of peach and plum stocks at about that date, many of them were found eaten out by the newly hatched larvæ, when the grafts were examined ten or fifteen days later. The eggs of the borers that affect the apple, quince, Siberian crab, and mountain ash, hatch usually in August.

Legs and Feet of Horses.

The feet and legs of horses require particular attention. It is an old saying with horsemen, "Keep the feet and legs in order, and the body will take care of itself. The legs are the first to fail. The horse, when brought in from severe, protracted exertions, should be rubbed down dry. His legs, from his knees and hocks down, should be well hand-rubbed, so that friction will create insensible perspiration; that will tend to prevent swelled legs, stiff joints and sprung knees. When the legs are fevered from overdriving, they should be bandaged with wet cloths to take away the heat and prevent wind-galls that prove eye-sores, and which, without diminishing his capacity for labor, materially affect the market value of the horse.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Salt is used to destroy the onion maggot with partial success. About July 1 sow two bushels to the acre; the salt also hastens the maturity of the crop.

Everything points to another period in England of live-stock contagion. Both foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are appearing in unexpected places.

It is well to give horses a double amount of feed on the evening preceding a long journey, and only half rations of grain or a little hay on the morning of starting.

The tendency of modern practice in manuring with commercial fertilizers is to use readily soluble and quick acting manures, but to use them sparingly at times. Little and often is the rule.

A good guide for feeding grain to cattle is one pound to each hundred of their weight. Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, and an animal weighing 1000 pounds may receive ten pounds of grain per day.

The average at factories from common cows the year through has been from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, or two and one-half pounds of cheese. It takes more during the flush season of pasture, and less in autumn and winter.

A good cow has a full eye, a small and short head, dished in the face and sunken between the eyes; a soft and loose skin, deep from the loin to the udder, and a square bag with teats a good distance from each other, and one which, when milked, shrinks to a small compass.

Receipts.

Potato Pie.—Skin some potatoes, cut them in slices, and season them; also, some lamb, mutton, beef, or veal. Put layers of them and then of the meat. Cover with gravy and sliced tomato under a short crust.

Corn Pone.—Corn pone is highly recommended as a breakfast dish. Take one helping coffee cup of boiled hominy, heat it, and stir in a table-spoonful of butter; as much corn meal may be added as will serve to thicken this till it is like the batter for "johnnycake." Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

Household Hints.

To remove stains from cups or other articles of tableware or marblelized oil-cloths, rub them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of linen.

The best and easiest way to clean white paint is to use enough spirits of ammonia to soften the water, and ordinary hard soap, and rub well.

To keep pudding sauce warm if prepared too long before dinner is served, set the basin containing it in a pan or pail of boiling water; do not let the water boil after the sauce-dish is set in it, but keep it hot.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly advises parents not to punish a child by boxing or pulling its ears.

Kerosene oil will cure chilblains. Rub the parts affected thoroughly with the oil before going to bed. A second application may be necessary.

To prevent the hair from falling out, apply once a week with a piece of flannel or sponge a wash made of one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, and one quart of boiling water.

Dr. Danford Thomas, in his capacity as coroner, has directed public attention to the mortality which follows the neglect of measles. It is a common opinion among the poor that a child must have the measles, and that when it gets the disease it requires no treatment and but little care. This is a mistake. In the records of vital statistics it may be seen that it often proves more fatal in the large towns than any other zymotic disease, more even than scarlatina. With medical and parental care the disease generally does well, but without this it is liable to serious complications and apt to leave disagreeable consequences.—*London Lancet.*

American Restlessness.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's paper in one of his *Century* series of articles on colonial history, describes "The migrations of American colonists," and alludes as follows to an American trait: From the beginning, the Americans have been a migratory people. New Englanders, as we have seen, planted themselves in Westchester and on Long Island, came by throngs into East Jersey, and migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginians helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated northward to New York, and, even before the Revolution, began to look wistfully over the mountain barrier into the great interior valley. New York Dutch migrated to South Carolina; some of them settled also in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; while Pennsylvania, excited by fear of Indian massacre during French wars, occupied much of the mountain and "piedmont" regions of the colonies to the southward. It is said that of 3500 militiamen of Orange county in North Carolina, during the Revolution, every man was a native of Pennsylvania. There was an incessant movement to and fro of people seeking to better their condition. Once the European had broken away from his mooring of centuries, the vastness of the new continent piqued him, and he became a rover. This instability as to place remains yet in the American character. The mental alertness, which comes of changing circumstances, new scenes, and unexpected difficulties, was early remarked by travelers as a characteristic of the native colonies."

Splendid Miser.

Dichæus Dichæanus was a splendid miser, who united the opposite characters of great parsimony and magnificent appearance, which he thought himself bound to maintain, as he claimed a descent from the Byzantine emperors. His table was spread twice a day, as if for grand entertainments, and the servants sent out with silver dishes and covers, which, after passing a few streets, they brought back empty as they went out, while their master was dining on cheap vegetables, or, perhaps, a morsel of pork or mutton. His supper, though splendidly arrayed, was an egg, or a few olives with a gill of sour wine.

When he went out, his servants attended him in rich liveries; but on their return they were ordered to assume their own clothes. In the winter no fire was permitted in any part of the house except the kitchen. His servants were ordered to wash in the sun, or if the sky was cloudy, to run races or draw water from a deep well, that they might be warmed without the expense of a fire. He himself was shut up in his bedroom over a miserable spark, sustained by all the dirty and waste paper which he had carefully collected during the other seasons of the year.

During his last sickness, when he was puzzled to whom he should bequeath his property, a letter came from a relative, written on an inch of paper. Instead of being enraged at such disrespect, his avarice got the better of his pride, and he declared the writer his heir, esteeming him, by this instance, well worthy of becoming his successor in parsimony.

DIPHTHERIA.

Facts of Interest Concerning this Epidemical Disease. How it is Conveyed.

Notwithstanding the alarming prevalence of diphtheria throughout the country, few people comparatively know anything of its history. It is not a new disease, but has prevailed epidemically from the earliest times of which we have any medical record. A medical work published in Sanscrit more than 2300 years ago mentions this disease and describes the manner of its attack. It was very prevalent in Spain from 1581 to 1611, and was known as garrotillo. In Naples during 1617 it swept away whole families and the disease was accurately described in 1649 by a French physician, Baillou. It was first observed in our country by Dr. Samuel Bard, who called it an "uncommon and dangerous distemper." It derives its name diphtheria from the Greek word diphthera (leather). This name was given to it early in this century by a French physician, Bretzonneau, on account of the leathery appearance of the false membrane which is one of the characteristics of the disease. There are numerous theories as to the causes which produce diphtheria, but the question has never been satisfactorily settled. What it is is quite as much a matter of dispute. All are agreed that it is a virus, known by its fruits, but no one has ever traced its actual source. Microscopical and chemical tests have failed to reveal in what this poison consists. Of its effects, however, we have abundant proof.

The greatest number of cases occur between the first and fifth year of life, and it has a tendency to affect a number of persons belonging to the same family. This fact proves, according to Mackenzie, that age and family susceptibility are important predisposing causes. This eminent authority also observes that "in its endemic form it rarely attacks those who live in healthy and well-ventilated houses." Again, the same author remarks: "The wealthy are sometimes subjected to causes of infection which the poorest may escape," because "when diphtheria becomes epidemic in a town an elaborate system of drainage is calculated to convey the poison by means of the sewers." It is well understood by the profession that it may be conveyed by a person not actually affected by it. Several years ago the habit of taking children especially into street cars or other public conveyances was loudly condemned for this reason by city physicians. The custom of public funerals has undoubtedly much to do with spreading the disease. People do not yet thoroughly understand that it possesses the property of adhering to clothing, walls of houses, furniture, etc., in as marked degree as do the germs of small-pox, only awaiting some particular condition of the atmosphere to arouse it to action. Diphtheria is said to be more common, as well as more fatal, in the country than in the city. This fact would seem to indicate that with all their advantages for obtaining pure air and pure water, country people are generally careless as to the proper ventilation of their dwelling-houses, the condition of their cellars, and as to the relations their water wells bear to their stables and house-drains. However, they are getting to understand these things better, and if the theories of the perpetuation of diphtheria be correct, the time may come when it will be with them but a memory of the past.

Knife Handles.

An ivory-hafted knife to the ordinary diner-out, says a London paper, is simply a piece of table cutlery, useful at meals, but devoid of all romance. He wonders not at the ingenuity that made the steel and fashioned the blade with its keenly-cutting edge. In his eyes it is only a knife-handle and he does not allow its antecedents to interfere with his appetite. But through what an experience this bit of ivory, so smooth and shining, has passed! It once formed part of an elephant's tusk and was probably dug out of the desert or found in some dense African forest, while the jackals or the vultures were feeding on the animal's carcass. It was most likely carried hundreds of miles over a trackless country and territory peopled by hostile tribes ready to shed blood for its possession. Like fame, ivory is frequently very difficult to get, and when, by the exercise of strength, endurance, watchfulness and cunning, the dusky natives have brought it to the shore, they deserve a substantial price for the precious load that has fatigued their limbs and made their shoulders ache. A tusk sold one week at Liverpool weighed not less than 140 pounds, and it can scarcely be said that the African's yoke is easy and his burden light when he has to toil along, in tropical heat, with an elephant's tooth in his grasp.

But the obstacles to be overcome in getting the ivory to a civilized region are not entirely responsible for the present high prices in the English market. The elephant is defunct in Egypt, and tusks are only obtainable there by dredging in the sand; but the leviathan of the woods is by no means extinct in Africa and India, and would possibly yield an abundance of ivory if the demand only grew as slowly as his teeth.

THE NEWS.

The anniversary of the Paris commune of 1871 has been celebrated by the communists of New York. Herr John Most, in the course of an address said the Paris commune was too human, and that the commune of the future will be established "regardless of humanity and with a firm hand to wield the sword of destruction."

At Lewisport, Ind., the steamer Enquirer, going up the river, collided with the Dory Cabler, coming down. She sank to the boiler deck in about four minutes, when she took fire in the ladies' cabin, and her upper works burned to the water's edge. All on board escaped and were taken to Lewisport by the Enquirer.

HULL, MASS., the owners of twenty-three smacks that have been missing since the gale of the 6th inst. have abandoned all hope of their safety. It is estimated that 185 persons were drowned.

Owing to the announcement that the German degree against the importation of American hog products has been promulgated, a large provision house at Chicago is gathering statistics from all parts of the country to convince the German government that our hog products are worthy of acceptation.

Bradstreet's Journal, of New York, reports 233 failures in the United States the past week; 25 more than in the preceding week, and 93 more than in corresponding week of 1882.

Seventy-six buildings were burned by the recent fire at Forest City, Cal., and most of the people of the town are homeless and destitute of provisions. The loss by the fire is estimated at $250,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been notified that a reign of terror exists in the Creek country, and the government is requested to aid in suppressing the insurrection.

Heavy snow storms are reported in the north and northwest, delaying transportation. The cold weather is unparalled for this season of the year.

It has been discovered that railroad bonds issued by De Witt county, Ill., in 1880 have been extensively counterfeited and put on the market.

Middle and Southern News.

The Mississippi river has fallen ten inches at Memphis. A force of a thousand men is at work repairing the damages done by the flood on the line of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and travel over that route will be resumed. The outlook for a fine planting season throughout the Mississippi valley is encouraging.

In its recent report the committee of the Tennessee Legislature appointed to investigate the office of State treasurer calls attention to the fact "that out of five State treasurers since 1865, a period of seventeen years during the administration of four of them the State has suffered heavy loss by defalcations and otherwise."

The Guarantee Trust Company, of Philadelphia have received a package containing the $70,000 first mortgage bonds of the People's Railway line, which were stolen about four weeks ago. The Trust Company's officers refused to say by what method the bonds were restored.

Mrs. E. B. Osbon, special delegate of the New York State Auxiliary of the Woman's National Relief Association, has arrived at Lexington, Ky., to distribute money and clothing to the flood sufferers. She has a car load of supplies.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill to pay a pension of $10 per month to Tennessee Federal and Confederate soldiers who lost an eye or eyes during the war.

A bill has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature abolishing public executions in that State.

Washington News.

Secretary Folger quietly departed from Washington last Saturday via the Baltimore and Ohio. He arrived at Baltimore and was taken aboard at Locust Point by the revenue cutter Ewing. The fact of his leaving was suppressed. It is thought that he is bound for the Bermudas. Mr. Folger's health is very bad.

The new postal law, which is to go into effect at any time at the option of the Postmaster-General within six months from the date of passage, March 3, provides that while domestic postage on letters is reduced from three to two cents, that on drop letters is left at the old figure—two cents.

The President has pardoned Charles O'Leary and John Henry Murphy, three-card monte men, who were serving a term in the District jail for swindling. They are to be used as witnesses against the indicted detectives.

Ex-Representative R. P. Flower, of New York, has returned to the treasury the sum of $458 50, being the amount overpaid him on account of salary and mileage as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Assistant Treasurer Wyman has been appointed United States treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Gilfillan.

The total counsel fees paid to lawyers employed on behalf of the government in the star route trials is $115,854.41.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—City Mills extra..	$4 62	@	5 75
WHEAT—Southern Fultz..	1 23	@	1 26
CORN—Southern white....	70	@	71
Do yellow.....	60	@	64
RYE—Good.....	70	@	75
OATS—Maryland.....	50	@	53
COTTON—Middling.....	10	@	10⅛
Good ordinary.....	8⅝	@	8⅞
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timoth'y	17 00	@	20 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	8 00	@	9 00
BUTTER—Western prime.	33	@	35
West Virginia.....	20	@	21
CHEESE—New York State choice.....	13¼	@	14¼
Western prime.....	12¼	@	13¾
EGGS.....	20	@	21
CATTLE.....	3 00	@	5 75
SWINE—.....	8	@	9
SHEEP AND LAMBS.....	3½	@	5
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior	1 50	@	2 00
Good common.....	3 00	@	4 50
Middling.....	6 00	@	8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50	@	10 00
Fancy.....	10 00	@	14 00
NEW YORK.			
COTTON—Middling upland	10	@	10⅜
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.....	4 75	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 23	@	1 28
RYE—State.....	73	@	74
CORN—Southern Yellow...	67	@	75
OATS—White State.....	51	@	53
BUTTER—State.....	22	@	30
CHEESE—State.....	9	@	11
EGGS.....	24	@	28
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penna. fancy....	6 12	@	6 40
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.....	1 26	@	1 27
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	70	@	73
CORN—Southern yellow...	65	@	68
OATS.....	55	@	56
BUTTER—State.....	27	@	28
CHEESE—N. Y. factory...	8	@	12
EGGS State.....	23	@	25

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacillus and Its Ravages.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified indorsement of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury $10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. During autumn the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living germs capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and those of the harmless varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

DR. RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wollstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the *bacteria*. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod-like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indication of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgment and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozæna or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalcules are found. The fever, debility, pains "in the bones," loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by KOCH is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of CUTTER, FLINT and DEJERINE, over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalculæ or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhea, spinal complaint, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head or ozæna, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption, which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhœa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while when the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire and other symptoms were common, and all gradually but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, night sweats, diarrhœa, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevent their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption or scrofula of the lungs and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, beside its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The recipe, as advised by him, has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their indorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs as briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous *bacilli* are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing-down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healthy action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goiter or thick neck and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ *bacillus*, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic or strengthening, alterative or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral and nutritive properties is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kidneys and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night sweats and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. The nutritive properties possessed by cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to, has long been acknowledged to be the most successful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is *preeminently* the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Two girl babies, recently born were named as follows: First—Martha Louiza Evalina Bell Ellen Ludorah Mary Mozelle. Second—Carrie Ophelia Martha Ann Elizabeth Jane Georgia Johnson. They live in Georgia.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed upon by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris expositions. Sold everywhere.

Deacon Smith buys Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and, since its improvement, recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

The best fitting collars and cuffs you can get are the Chrolithion. Now for sale at all first-class stores.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, billious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 25c.

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Don't Die in the House.

'Rough on Rats.' Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

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Is a weary time for a man to cough without getting relief. Yet this was the unhappy lot of Thomas D. Fullerton, 618 W. Fayette street, Balto., Md. But he has found relief at last. Hear him: "I have been using New Life for some time with most beneficial results. My cough is almost gone and I am satisfied it will make a complete and permanent cure."

"Best Cough Balsam in the World." Try it, Price 10c. F. W. KINSMAN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. Nice reporter he'd have made.

Childhood, Manhood and Hoary Age Exclaim in Unison: "Behold the Conqueror."

During a brief visit to the ancient town of Warwick, R. I., recently, our agent extended his trip to the southeastern extremity of the town, to look about among the wonderful improvements which have been made in the appearance of Warwick Neck during a comparatively brief period, and while conversing on this subject with Col. Benjamin S. Hazard, the popular proprietor of the Warwick Neck Hotel, he learned that the greater part of the handsome summer residences had been erected inside of a dozen years; and he also learned that Col. Hazard had been a great sufferer from a chronic disease of the kidneys and bladder over fifteen years, the most painful form of it being a stoppage or retention of the urine, which was so very severe at times as to disable him for his accustomed work, and even confine him to the bed, when a surgeon's assistance would be required to relieve him. He was being doctored a large part of the time, but could get no permanent relief. At times his sufferings were terrible from sharp, cutting pains through the kidneys and bladder; and he had suffered so long and so severely that he had become discouraged of getting well again, especially as the doctor stated that it was doubtful if a man of his age, with such a complicated disease of long standing, could be cured. But last summer, when he was suffering intensely from one of these attacks, a gentleman who was boarding at his hotel urged and persuaded him to try a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of some wonderful cures effected by it. Mr. Hazard says he had no faith in it, but consented reluctantly to try it; and after taking it only two days the intense pains and aches had disappeared, and he commenced to gain strength rapidly, and in less than a week was attending to his accustomed work, and has never had a return of the pains. Mr. Hazard is over seventy years of age, and on the 20th of November, 1882, when our agent met him, although it was a very cold and blustering day, he was in the field with his team at work pulling and loading turnips, as hale and hearty a man as you could wish for, whereas last August he was unable to stand up to over see the work then going on in this same field. Hunt's Remedy had given him health and strength again, and he recommends it to his relatives and friends, several of whom are now taking it, as he considers it a most excellent remedy for all diseases of kidneys or bladder.

An Open Secret.

The fact is well understood that the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good.

BNU 13

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